Bedford Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2756.——VOL. 53. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. AUGUST 7, 1857. NEW SERIES——VOL. 1, NO. 1.

ORIGINAL TALE.

LITTLE SYBIL.

In a shady nook, at the foot of a mountain at Bedford, may be seen a little, dilapidated log Cabin, once the dwelling of little SYBIL, whose widowed mother was enfeebled by sickness, and was at the same time miserably poor, bethought her, though then only twelve years old, how she might possibly contribute to the support of her mother and little brother, who, to crown their misfortunes had gone perfectly blind.

The Mother found it difficult to live. Sybil was too young to labor. Yet the little she contrived to do was their principal dependance.—She possessed a face, in which all the attributes of juvenile loveliness seemed to struggle for the mastery; her eyes shone with the brightness of a Gazell's, and her black hair hung down her shoulders in ringlets of nature's own curling.—To these were added a voice of surpassing sweetness and power—which, unimproved by any culture, struck on the ear with an impression that distantly awakened an interest in the hearer to know more of its fortunate possessor.—This good hearted little girl, sick with the distresses of the mother, taking her blind brother by the hand, set out one evening for the fashionable Hotel at the Bedford Springs, to commence the avocation, of a little minstrel. She had previously learned all the verses sung by an old colored servant, who was in the habit of bringing the scraps left at the table of that hotel to the poor widow. Taking her station with becoming modesty, on the portico in front of the hall door, she commenced, in a tremulous voice, a verse of that sweet little song,

"Joys we've tasted may sometimes return."

then in the zenith of its popularity. No one stood at the door but herself and little brother—the evening was rather cool, and all the inmates of the Hotel were sitting in the drawing room and halls which communicated with the main entrance, at which Sybil was standing, one hand grasping that of the little blind one, who stood in mournful silence, listening to his sister's song, unconscious of the sublime feeling which impelled her to breathe it.

The Hotel is still a favorite resort for visitors from all parts of the United States, for the medicinal qualities of the Springs in which the vicinity abounds, the delightful pure mountain air, or for pleasure and the gratification of the love for the beautiful and varied scenery. At the moment Sybil began her song, as many as fifty were sitting in the hall within hearing of her voice. She had not proceeded more than a stanza when, all conversation was suspended—the company looked at one another in mute surprise, delighted yet unwilling to lose a single note, by giving utterance to it.—The voice was evidently that of a very young girl, its extreme melody ravished them with delight, and they could scarcely refrain from pressing in a body to the door to see the little fairy who had so entranced them. Presently the voice ceased and all rushed to the door. They found the songstress, but she was in tears—a crowd gathered around her, and the efforts to go through with her song in the presence of so many fashionably dressed ladies, whom poor Sybil had not dreamed of seeing, the thought of her sick mother, her blind brother, and the new vocation, altogether affected her gentle spirit with a load of mingled grief and terror, that the moment she finished her beating heart found relief from its sorrows in a flood of tears.

Many pressed round her with impatient curiosity and delight, to see, speak to, and reward the little fairy who had so unexpectedly enchanted them. For some moments, Sybil was totally bewildered. A gentleman hastily snatching off the little blind fellows hat handed it through the dense crowd of ladies and gentlemen, and received the contributions of a delighted audience. When this ceremony was concluded, the same thoughtful gentleman taking the blind one by the hand, ushered them into the drawing room, and as the light fell full upon the sightless eye balls of the child, a feeling of commiseration ran through the company, which vented itself in solid gratulations. Sybil now, the chief object of notice, in a room crowded with strangers, felt her heart die within her, at the terror of her situation. But kind words and gentle tenderness, dissipated in a degree, her embarassment, and in reply to the numberless enquiries, made of her by the ladies, she detailed, but without complaining, the distress of her mother's family. Although the company were inflamed with curiosity to hear another song from Sybil, yet perceiving the extreme trepidation into which their applause had thrown her, they contented themselves with exacting from her a promise to return the following evening, and then deputing a servant to accompany her home, with instructions if he found her mother as she represented, to leave with her money amounting to ten dollars, which they had cheerfully contributed for Sybil. I need not say that everything was found exactly as the sweet little Sybil had represented, and the money was consequently placed in the sick woman's hands. On the following evening Sybil again visited the Hotel at the Springs. The company had prepared for her, impatient for the musical feast about to be presented to them. Instead of one song, Sybil went through the long list she had continued to learn, and as each one closed, the increased satisfaction of those present was audibly expressed.

Among them was an elderly gentleman, from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, who, during the whole of Sybil's performance, seemed affected in a remarkable manner. The tears ran down his face, as he listened, and his whole heart seemed opened by the magical influence of the sounds he heard. When Sybil was dismissed—well rewarded again—this gentleman accompanied her home. He came, he said, to the mother, to offer her and the children an asylum on his farm! Again and again did he embrace Sybil, and fold her to his bosom with the fondness of a parent, and assured the widowed mother that she should no more feel the gnawings of the monster, poverty. They went with the gentleman—a house ready for them—everything they needed was provided—and the sunshine of a happy life beamed on their heads with invigorating warmth.

The rest is soon told. As if to reward this gentle and most affectionate child, for her filial devotion, the son of their mutual benefactor offered her his hand in marriage! And six years after she appeared in the character of a ballad-singer—and became the wife of one deserving the love of so affectionate a heart.

I have been upon the farm they occupy; have seen the uninterrupted happiness they enjoy; and record the story of Sybil as a new incentive for the young to be good, and virtuous, and under no difficulties whatever to despair.

ANNIE CARLTON.

From the Ladies' Wreath

WOMAN'S MISSION.

BY MARY J. HARPER.

Truly it has been said, "there is no country where *woman* has so much freedom and so much influence as in America; no country where she has so perfectly the respect, esteem and confidence of the other sex." If her influence is so great, how important that it should be exerted in favor of virtue and religion, that she may early instil into the youthful mind those lofty principles of truth and justice which distinguish us a people. How few recognize that she is silently shaping the destiny of our great nation. When the master intellect of the man dazzles the multitude, how oft the gentle teachings of the mother are forgotten! She who moulded his plastic nature, and planted within his soul the germs of true greatness, rarely receives from the giddy throng of worshipers a tribute of praise. She must fold around her the pure mantle of virtue and conscious worth, and calmly await a glorious reward from Him who "suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground unnoticed." When she is regarded as the friend and companion of man, we behold the most perfect accomplishment of her high and holy mission. It is not in the gay ball room or crowded saloon, where, the devotee of fashion she shines a brilliant star, that her beauty, the moral beauty of the soul is exhibited: but by the quiet fireside of *home*, her loveliness enhanced by the cheerful performance of the sacred duties of wife and mother. Within its hallowed precincts she should find her highest happiness. Before its holy altar she should kneel in adoration, and lift her heart in grratitude to that Being who has bestowed on her the greatest earthly blessing, the love and confidence of man.

Noiselessly and meekly must she labor, that her gentle counsels and holy precepts may fall upon the youthful heart like early morning dew. Gently and lovingly must she win the soul of man from worldly care, and cause him to listen to her words of affection. The silvery headed sire has oft leaned upon her sustaining arm, and found in her love and care a refuge from the storms of life; her hand has supported the drooping head, and wiped the death damp from the sufferer's brow; her voice bade him look beyond this vale of tears to a blissful home beyond the skies.

Oh! blessed thought! to woman now is given.
The work of leading others home to heaven.

Wherever corroding care or blighting sorrow have entered, she follows, bearing with her the bright winged messenger of hope, or the healing balm for the bitter waters. Who can fathom the depth and purity of *woman's love!* It shines upon the dark shores of time as the polar star of man's existence—his anchor in the hour of danger, his unfailing support in adversity—for then it is that woman's weakness is made perfect in strength. Next to trust in a loving Father "who doeth all things well," man's confidence and hope may rest in woman's faith.—How oft has she won the wanderer from the paths leading down to death, and gently led him to bask his soul in the sunshine of eternal peace and joy, and not until the sands of life have all run out, will her labor cease, or her mission be entirely fulfilled.

How great is her influence at the present day. Although no brave and daring Amazon mounts the war steed and rushes to the battle plain, yet she has fought and nobly conquered many of the great moral evils of the day. She goes with the bold pioneer of the west, bearing tidings of "peace on earth, good will toward man." She wends her way to that distant land where the golden dream of centuries is almost realized. The cold snows of the north, or Africa's burning sands deter her not from her purpose. She is found in the remotest regions of the world, a companion of the man of God in in his noble and disinterested work.

Expelled from the Church for voting for Buchanan.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Inquirer contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the church, of Deacon P. G. Stebbins, of the town of Alpine, in that county. He was the first deacon of the church to which he belonged, the Freewill Baptist, and the charge against him was that he sustained slavery by voting for Buchanan. He was also charged with deception, because when asked if he was going to vote for liberty or slavery, he said liberty. Stebbins admitted the facts charged, but defended himself by saying that the Democratic ticket, which he did vote, supported the most liberal principles of any ticket now in vogue.

Pardon of Horatio Maloney.—We learn that Governor Pollock has pardoned Horatio Moloney, who was convicted, about six months ago, of manslaughter, for the killing of Samuel Manigle, in Locust street, above Eighth, and sentenced to the lowest term: two years imprisonment. Those who best know the circumstances attending the killing of Manigle were of the opinion that it was a wilful murder.

Lady Killed by a Rocket.

In Chicago, on the 4th, a lady, Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, was struck dead by a rocket, which entered the centre of her forehead, and apparently exploded in the cavity of the skull, scattering her brains in all directions. The rocket entered a third story window. The Press says:

The unfortunate woman had just entered the room to meet her husband who was to go to walk with her. Seeing him look out of the window with two other persons, she stepped softly up to the group; just then the explosion took place and the rocket came hissing on its errand of death. The first knowledge that Mr. Smith had that his wife was in the room, was seeing her when he turned lying a ghastly and bleeding corpse upon the floor?

The rocket was of the largest class, and still protruded from the wound. Of course death was instantaneous, and the wife and mother who had so gaily joined her husband not two minutes before, was a lifeless corpse.

The casuality was caused by the careless exposure of fireworks for sale in front of the store of Page & Co. Some smaller fire-works were accidentally ignited, the front windows were broken, a large stock of rockets and Roman candles took fire, and the missles took all conceivable directions of flight to the imminent peril of all lookers on.

HOME.

"Home, thy joys are passing lovely—
Joys no stranger heart can tell."

What charm rests upon the endearing name—my home! consecrated by domestic love, that golden key of human happiness. Without this, home would be like a temple stripped of its garlands; there a father welcomes, with fond affection; there a brother's fine sympathies comfort in the hour of distress, and assist in every trial; there a pious mother first taught the infant lips to lisp the name of Jesus; and there a loved sister dwells, the companion of early days.

Truly, if there is aught that is lovely here below; it is home—sweet home! It is the oasis in the desert. The passing of our days may be painful; our paths may be checkered by sorrow and care; unkindness and frowns may wither the joyousness of the heart, and efface the happy smiles from the brow, and bedew life's way with tears, yet, when memory hovers over the past, there is no place where it delights to linger, as the loved scene of childhood's home! It is the polar star of existence.—What cheers the mariner, far away from his native land in a foreign port or tossed upon the bounding billows, as he paces the deck at midnight alone—what thoughts fill his breast! He is thinking of the loved ones far away at his own happy cottage; in his mind's eye he sees the smiling group seated around the cheerful fireside. In imagination he hears them uniting their voices in singing the sweet songs which he loves. He is anticipating the hour when he shall return to his native land to greet those absent ones so dear to his heart.

The Laugh and Smile of Woman.

A woman has not a natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from the heart in a clear sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels bathed in the cool, exhilerating spring. And so of the smile. A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or incipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinctive character; some announce goodness and sweetness, others betray sarcasms, bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness, others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual vivacity. Wazing and pouring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch the reflection of evil, and is illuminated and beautiful by all sweet thoughts. —*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

HONOR THE GOOD.

The true basis of distinction among men is not in position nor possession—it is not in the circumstances of life, but the conduct.

It matters not how enviable a position a man occupies, nor how much wealth he has in store, if their be defects in his behaviour he is not entitled to that consideration and respect, due to one who is his superior in a moral point of view though he possesses neither riches nor honor.

It is not that which gives us place, but conduct which makes the solid distinction. We should think no man above us but for his virtues, and none below us but for his vices.—Entertaining this view we would seek to emulate the good, though it be found under a coarse exterior; and pity the veil, though it be clothed in the finest garb and dwell in luxury. We would never become obsequious in the wrong place.

Call no man low nor vulgar because he tills the soil, or stands before the work bench: for in point of true worth and real manhood he may be much superior to the President of some bank, some eminent broker, or the nabob who dwells in yon marble palace.

The virtuous and right-minded sons of toil are Nature's noblemen. They are lovers of good, lovers of truth, lovers of each other, and lovers of God. They were not born to shine; nor to be the recipients of empty honors, but they were born to be men, the leaven of earth and a bulwark.

Caught in a Trap.

It was lately that a strange event occurred in the village of Hampignolles, France. One of the inhabitants had dug a pit for the purpose of catching a wolf, and after covering it, put on the top, to attract the animalt a living goose.—Another inhabitant of the village saw from a distance the goose. The obscurity not permitting him to disfinguish the trap, he approached and fell to the bottom of it. The pit was eight or ten feet deep and the sides were perpendicular. Great was his astonishment, and yet greater was his embarrassment, at finding himself in that position; and it was not until after having for some time called for help that he resolved patiently to wait for daylight and meanwhile make himself as comfortable as possible. But hardly had he taken this resolution when he felt a heavy weight fall on his shoulders. This was a wolf, which attracted by the bait, had also been caught by the trap. You can easily imagine the fright of the unfortunate man. At length day broke and to the poor companion of the wolf it seemed time for it to break, for the night had appeared to him terribly long. The owner of the trap came early to see what he had caught, and found his neighbor in the pit. He drew out the unfortunate man more dead than alive, but he was less generous to the wolf, which he killed notwithstanding his exemplary conduct through the night.

Singular Affair—Supposed Murder.

We learn from the Hollidaysburg *Standard* that the car inspector, while performing his duty on the arrival of the fast line west, at Altoona, on last Saturday night, noticed a piece of muslin and a quantity of blood upon the engine and cars, which led him to suppose that some one had been run over by the train. A party immediately proceeded down the road on an engine, and after running about a mile and a half, discovered a pair of shoes and a coat, and immediately afterward the head of a man lying near the track; retracing their steps, the headless body was found under a bridge. The body was conveyed to Altoona immediately, and on Sunday morning Coroner Funk summoned a jury, and an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death on the Pennsylvania railroad, by being run over by the fast passenger train westward, having been lying on the track from some cause unknown to the jury. The body of the unfortunate man was identified as that of Malcom Roesh of Elizabeth Furnace, Blair County.

It is the belief of the majority of the citizens of Altoona that the man was murdered, and then laid upon the track to ward off suspicion of foul play. The grounds for this belief are that there was no evidence of intoxication; that there was wounds upon the body which might have been made with a pistol ball or knife; that the affair happened in the vicinity of a house of bad repute; and the affirmation of a man that he had walked over the spot a few minutes before the train passed, and saw nothing of the body. The citizens have commenced an investigation of the matter.

STORM AND FRESHET AT ALBANY.—A despatch from Albany thus notices the storm and freshet which visited that city on Saturday;

"A little before noon one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder-und-lightning storms ever experienced here visited us. State street and all the parallel streets leading to the river were flooded. State street looked like the rapids of Niagara. The torrent tore up paving-stones, and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them towards the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted three quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars on Beaver and State Streets, Maiden lane, Broadway, &c., are flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done. Treadwell's iron Foundry on Beaver street suffered considerably. There has been a great flood in the neighborhood of Cuba. There are two bad breaks on the Genesee Valley Canal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In view of the pending Gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania, the Democratic Central committee of the State have just issued an address, in which the issues made by the black-republicans are met and discussed with marked ability. We make room for the following extracts:

"A desperate attempt was made last year to carry the Presidential election upon a Kansas agitation, in which the same class of actors appeared that did in the Missouri agitation of 1820—men 'ready to risk the Union for any chance' of establishing their party, 'and wriggling themselves to the head of it.' But a just judgment was pronounced upon these people and their project in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and they will soon be obliged to select some other topic upon which to disturb the public tranquility, and struggle for the attainment of power. Their spasmodic attempts to keep up excitement without any practical or useful object in view, but simply that they may thrive upon discord and passion, are even now received by the public with a feeling bordering very nearly upon contempt.

"The American people are practical and sagacious. They will require some practical good to appear in any movement to which they are invited: and when due time has elapsed for reflection, they will try parties and party measures by the standard of principle and not of professions. The Wilmot-Proviso was utterly extinguished by Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, in the demonstration of its inutility, and was thenceforth delivered over to history as an imposture; and approval of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 has been growing more and more general in its conformity to sound principles has been examined and established. That unnecessary things shall not be done, and that the citizens of each political division of the county shall determine their local institutions, are, in fact, propositions so reasonable and just that it is surprising they should ever have been questioned.

Singular Accident.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that on Wednesday night last a Canal boatman, named Tomach, a resident of Loyalsock, Pa., while lying asleep on the deck of his boat, came into a collision with a bridge near Highspire, which struck him on the back part of the head, and knocked therefrom the perietal bone, which was found shortly after as free from extraneous substance as if it had been extracted by the hands of a demonstrator of anatomy. The wounded man of course, was instantly aroused by the concussion, and what is most remarkable rose to his feet perfectly unconcious of the extent of the injuries he had rebeived by the collision. The slight pain in the back of his head gave him no trouble whatever, and it was only after he had dressed himself, and one of his comrades had found the bone on deck, that he was made aware of the unfortunate mutilation of his *caput*. After this discovery the wounded man was taken to Highspire, when Dr. Rutherford, of our city, was summoned, who, after *washing the man's brain and replacing it*, and arranging the splinters of the subjacent parts of the skull in a proper manner, informed him that that was all he could do for him. With this, the wounded man departed, in a perfectly rational state, to his home at Loyalsock. We doubt if the experience of any member of the medical profession can show a similar case to the above.

HAILSTORM AT RICHMOND—*Struck by Lightning.*—During the heavy shower of rain yesterday afternoon, a large quantity of hail fell, some of them the size of Sparrow's eggs. So sudden and severe was the pelting storm, that several horses attached to vehicles, attempted to run off, and one attached to Mr. Charles Phillip's barouche, did get away and broke the shafts. While a negro girl in the service of Mr. John Hillard, corner of Adams and Clay streets, was in the yard cleaning knives, she was struck by lightning and instantly killed.—The peal of thunder which followed was a terrific one, causing the windows of the houses in the neighborhood to rattle as if jarred by an earthquake. The girl was a valuable one, and belonged to Mr. George, of whom Mr. Hilliard hired her.—*Richmond Despatch, 23d.*

AN INCIDENT AT A FIRE.—The Memphis News gives the following incident at a recent fire in that city:

Several warehouses destroyed were filled with whiskey. As soon as the two banks caught fire there was a stream of whiskey, branday, ale, rum, and gin that commenced flowing down the broad gutters toward Main street. The liquid current caught fire. The blue lambent flames floated down the broad thoroughfares of our city, and were fanned for nearly a mile by the fresh breezes from the Southwest. We saw a negro endeavoring to extinguish the fire that he might get a drink.—He brushed the floating fires up the stream and dipped into it his dense nose and flat lips; the dam above gave away, and there came a flood of alcohol, the negro was overwhelmed, his head took fire, and the last we saw of him he was travelling at railroad speed, like a torch light procession, down Jefferson street.

Are Negroes Citizens?

On the 18th of December, 1851, Mr. Clay introduced a resolution in the United States Senate, in regard to the Anthony Burns fugitive case in Boston, where a mob of negroes sought to prevent the execution of the law. He is thus reported in the *Congressional Globe*,

"But, sir," said Mr. Clay, "this is not all.—By our own race? No, sir, *by negroes; by African descendants; by people who posses no part, as I contend, in our political system*; and the question which arises is, whether we shall have law; and whether the majesty of the Government shall be maintained or not; whether we shall have a government of white or black men in the cities of this country."

Now, if "*African descendants* have no part in our political system," how can they be citizens of the United States? Mr. Clay was not attacked for expressing such opinions, for at the time they were uttered, nobody but a few ultras doubted their judicial and constitutional correctness.

MOSQUITOES IN FLORIDA.—The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, in his letter of the 10th inst., speaking of mosquitoes, which, since the late heavy rains have become very troublesome on the Key, says:

In the everglades these pests of southern life are frightfully abundant. At Fort Dallas they are so plentiful that both officers and men rave; the guard on duty pass their whole time under bars. The sentry is provided with a mosquito veil or rather bag, thrown over the head, and kept out from the face by a hoop; woolen clothes, boots and gauntleted by gloves protect the limbs and body from their murderous attacks. Persons who have not experienced this beauty of southern life will scarcely believe that horses and cattle are actually bled to death in a single night; and woe be to that soldier or seaman who, by means of liquor, loses command of himself add falls to the ground, helpless and unprotected—these insatiable vampires will fasten their fangs upon him, and draw from his besotted body what fervid blood remains.

ALIVE IN THE COFFIN.—A remarkable case of improper haste in burying the dead has occurred in Hamilton county, Ohio, where Wat Eckman, said to be a wealthy man, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 15th, and died, apparently, on the afternoon of the same day. The next morning the body was coffined and jolted in a market wagon to a church where a funeral service was preached. The choir was about singing the last hymn, when they were interupted by sounds and kicks on the inside of the coffin. Great consternation prevailed among the congregation, and a stampede was made for the door. The clergyman came down from his pulpit, ordered the coffiin to be opened, when it was found that the supposed deceased was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a few minutes he was able to speak. At the last accounts he was able to walk about his room.

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO MEND IT.—The Leipsic *Journal of Science, Literature and Art*, publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. GRAEFF in diseases of the eye, and the wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excrutiating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. Graeff found in the centre of the ball a little worm which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.—The Portland (Maine) Argus of July 24 says: We regret to announce this morning the death of the wife of Hon. W. P. Fessenden, one of our senators in Congress. This sad occurrence took place at the Glen House, among the White mountains, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Fessenden was awakened by a remark of his wife that she felt very fatigued. In a few moments Mr. F. spoke to her, but obtaining no answer, he felt her pulse and found no sensation; she was dead. Although Mrs. Fessenden has been in feeble health for some time past, death came at an unexpected moment, and she was called suddenly away. Mrs. Fessenden was the youngest daughter of the late James Deering, Esq., of Westbrook.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.—Loefner, who killed his wife in Cincinnati, and afterwards murdered Mr. Horton, and then cut his own throat and wrists, is still living and likely to recover. He still persists, the Cincinnati Commercial says, through the medium of a pencil and slate, in the statement which he made on the afternoon of the murders, insisting that he had discovered Mr. Horton and his wife in a criminal act, and so far from feeling repentance for what he has done he glories in his revenge, and professes that he would persue the same action were he again placed in like circumstances. Previous to killing his wife, he had an altercation with her in the course of which she struck him with the blade of a knife across the nose, and there is a slight cut which would appear to endorse this part of the story. He then, according to his own statement, forced her to swallow poison after which he strangled her with a handkerchief. He appears to gloat with savage delight in the reminiscences of his crimes, and while giving his penciled detail a fiendish grin illumines his saturnine countenance. He has a nervous, bilious terperament, a dark, swarthy complexion, more resembling that of a Spaniard than a German, and a powerful, well-developed frame.

THE MURDER OF MR. BABBITT.—The New York Herald of Saturday says:

"Mrs. Julia Ann Babbitt sends us a communication full of melancholy interest, containing the results of an inquiry lately made by her relative to the circumstances attending the murder of her husband. The letter is dated at Crescent City, Iowa, at which place Mrs. Babbitt had arrived after a fatiguing and perilous journey from Salt Lake City to Independence, and thence to Fort Laramie, Fort Kearney, and Ellisdale Iowa. At the three first named places Mrs. Babbitt had communications from travellers, French traders, friendly Indians, and the United States officers commanding the forts. Their joint testimony shows that Mr. Babbitt, in company with Messrs. Rowland and Sutherland, started from Fort Kearney for Fort Laramie about the 6th of September last, and that they were murdered and robbed by a party of Cheyenne Indians. Some of Mr. Babbitt,s jewelry & other valuables have been since seen with the savages. Mrs Babbitt fully acquits any white man of a participation in her husband's death, and repudiates the idea that he was murdered by the Mormons."

CATASTROPHE AVERTED.—On Wednesday of last week, a farmer living on the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, above Greensburg, saw a tree fall across the track, and knew that within fifteen minutes the express train would sweep over it from behind a curve that shut the obstruction from sight until it would hold up. What should he do? His voice would not reach—he could make no sound heard above the roar and clang of the machinery. He knew that red was always the sign of danger, and ran to the house for red cloth, but there wasn't a scarlet rag to be found, until his wife tore off her red flannel petticoat, with which her husband got beyond the curve in time to wave before the startled engineer, and save—God knows how many lives.

A FAMINE IN CHINA.—The Friend of China, of the 9th of May; received by the last Overland Mail, says that the famine prevailing in that country, exceeds all that the oldest living men ever witnessed. The rebels are making progress the capitol of the province of Kwang-Si, Kwei-Lung, having fallen into their hands. In the province of Kwangtung, the famine is so severe that even the women are forming themselves into bands of robbers, have seized the sword and gone forth plundering in order to obtain sustenance.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 7, 1857.

Meyers & Benford, Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,

Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. Wm. Strong,

Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thomson,

Of Erie County.

COUNTY TICKET.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

On the 1st inst. my connection with the "*Bedford Gazette*," as Editor and Proprietor, ceased—having on that day disposed of the entire establishment to Messrs. B. F. MEYERS and GEO. W. BENFORD, of Somerset, gentlemen of high moral character, possessing all the qualifications to print a political newspaper of the first order, and I have no hesitancy in saying that they will prove themselves *sound* and *radical* on all the great and leading principles of the Democratic school. MR. BENFORD is a practical printer, thoroughly indoctrinated in all that pertains to the profession—hence the mechanical department will be in competent hands—always desirable in the conductor of a newspaper. Both are lawyers of handsome capacity, and it is their intention to practice law, in connection with the Printing Business, as soon as they can make the necessary arrangements. Mr. MEYERS is an accomplished German scholar, and our friends will no doubt be often gratified in hearing addresses from him in the *German* language.

In parting with a long list of kind patrons, the undersigned would be insensible to the best feelings of the heart, were he to do so without returning his profound gratitude to those who have so manfully and efficiently stood by him throughout a period of twenty-five years. In every crisis he always found the rank and file true and unswerving in their friendship, ever disposed to look upon his INFIRMITIES with forbearance. In the discharge of political duties, we may sometimes have unnecessarily wounded the feelings of opponents. This, however, was an error of judgment and not of the heart. He that is without fault can take exception.

During the period of our connection with the *Gazette* we have witnessed many changes in the leading tactics of the opposition to the Democracy, to say nothing of the thousands of inconsistencies which have marked their acts in general. In 1852 the excitement of anti-Masonry was the great bugbear of the opposition. Then followed Whiggery—then Log Cabins and Hard Cider—then Old Whitey and Capt. Bragg—then opposition to the Veto Power—then political restrictive Liquor Laws—then Know Nothingism—and now the sole question with our opponents seems to be—"Is a white man as good as a negro." We take the affirmative, and would even dare to say that a white man is a little better.

Amidst all the strife of contending parties, we never failed to pursue the course dictated by our judgment to be right, regardless of our personal interests. When Know Nothingism threatened to subjugate the whole country to its corrupt and unholy purposes, the Gazette never hesitated to count the *cost* of its denunciations, but continued to expose the secret oath bound order until it gave up the ghost—and we now have the satisfaction of finding ourselves sustained in the course we pursued by nearly every Democrat who was beguiled into the dangerous association.

No period could be more favorable than the present to close our editorial career. At peace with the world, and our great and prosperous country headed by a man of exalted experience, capacity, and integrity, wedded to the *Constitution*, we have all to hope, and nothing to fear. It was the name of JAMES BUCHANAN that united all the conservative elements in the late fearful struggle, and saved the country from anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed, which would most assuredly have followed the election of a *Sectionalist* to the Presidency of the United States.

The Democracy of Bedford county were never more firmly united than at present—and there never was a brighter prospect for a glorious and triumphant victory for the WHOLE TICKET than now exists.—It is our settled conviction that the majority of last year will be handsomely increased at the approaching election, but every Democrat should act as tho' the result depended upon his own vote. We will lose none of our zeal in the cause, now that we have ceased to publish a paper, but will be found lending our best energies to push on the column, and hope to meet our friends in every part of the county between this and the election.

That our present happy condition may continue—that prosperity and contentment may be the companion of every family, of whatever party, name or creed—that our UNION may remain one and indivisible—that Sectionalism may find a speedy grave—is the sincere wish of the writer of this article.—And now, after soliciting for our worthy successors the generous patronage and friendship of the former patrons of the Gazette, with a full and grateful heart, we bid you—farewell.

GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Salutatory.

Custom has ordained that when a newspaper changes owners, its readers should be made acquainted with the course intended to be pursued by the newly installed proprietor with reference to the various issues growing out of questions of Politics, Morals, &c., &c. Were we merely to say that in the management of the "Bedford Gazette," we shall aim at a close imitation of what it has been under the superintendence of the venerable editor whom it is our honor to succeed, we doubt not that our patrons would require us to make no other promise.—Fearing, however, lest we might not be able to fulfil such a promise, we can but say that all that industry, close application to business, and the ambition to publish a useful newspaper, can do for our enterprise, may be expected at our hands.

The *Gazette* will, as heretofore, advocate the doctrines of the Democratic Party. Believing that to the administration of the government on Democratic principles, our nation owes its present greatness—that to the triumphant vindication of those principles, from time to time, by the American people, the integrity of the Union and the sovereignty and the Constitution are indebted for their preservation—and believing that the future safety and prosperity of our country rest with the success of the party maintaining them, we shall give our best energies to their promulgation and defence.

The *morals* of the *Gazette* shall be looked to with a vigilant eye. Nothing will be admitted into its columns which could give offence to any person whose modesty is unaffected, and in the discussion of political subjects, as well as of others, we shall make it our aim to exclude everything that has not the "ring" of plain, honest, straight-forward truth.

But we are willing to be judged according to our works. It becomes us not to make promises, for the opportunity, the necessity, of acting in our new capacity, is already pressing upon us. Let the verdict of those to whom we dedicate our labors, be pronounced according to our deserts. This we ask, this we expect, and nothing more.

Knowing and appreciating the liberality of the good citizens of Bedford County, both with regard to the support they accord to their newspapers and the kindness with which they welcome strangers into their society; knowing also, and feeling proud of the gallant spirit of the Bedford Democracy, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, the public's humble servants,

B. F. MEYERS,
GEO. W. BENFORD.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

☞His Excellency, **James Buchanan**, President of the United States, arrived at the Bedford Springs on Thursday of last week, accompanied by his neice, Miss LANE, and Miss REBECCA BLACK, daughter of the Attorney General. So quiet were his movements, that his *presence* at the Springs was the first intimation the visitors had of his intention to be there—and he seems to have left Washington in the same unostentatious manner, but few having any knowledge of his intended visit until after his departure. The President looks remarkably well, and walks as firm and erect as he did twenty years ago. He was cordially and enthusiastically welcomed to the Springs, by the immense audience, in a beautiful little incident which occurred at the dinner table, an hour or two after his arrival. When seated, his Honor, Judge BURNSIDE, in the name of the ladies and gentlemen present, extended to him a cordial welcome, and when the President rose to reply, (which he did in that courteous, easy, and dignified style so peculiar to himself,) the entire company rose to their feet as a testimonial of their high respect for the greatest Statesman now living. The effect of his speech was such as to make all feel entirely at home in his company—and, without any reserve, all soon made his personal acquaintance. Divested of show or ceremony, Mr. *Buchanan* is seen mixing with the people as freely and familiarly as he did before his countrymen invested him with the highest honors in the world. Mr. Buchanan has proved himself all that his most sanguine friends expected of him, and he is this day as firmly fixed in the affections of the people as ever Gen. *Jackson* was, and this is more than we could say in his praise were we to write a Book. All honor to the man who, from the obscure walks of private life, has reached the highest trust in the gift of freemen. A distinguished friend, writing from the National Metropolis, says:

"Mr. Buchanan, as you well know, always had more of my admiration and respect than any other public man. But I was greatly mistaken in his character—as much mistaken as the Queen of Sheba was about Solomon. Highly as I rated him before, I find him a far greater man, morally and intellectually than I thought him."

THE CHALLENGE.

It seems Mr. WILMOT has challenged Gen. PACKER to stump the State. The State Central Committee deem this entirely unnecessary, as will be seen by their decision, which we will publish next week, & have advised the General not to do so. It was never intended that a democratic candidate for Governor should travel the entire State to make speeches—but if a Mass meeting is got up for the East and for the West, our word for it, GEN. PACKER will meet DAVID WILMOT, or any other speaker of the opposition, in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, and manfully sustain his high reputation as an orator and a Democrat.

Maryland Democratic State Convention.

This body, to nominate candidates for State offices to be filled by election next November, assembled at Baltimore on Thursday last. The Sun, of that city, says:

For Governor, Colonel John C. Groome, of Cecil county, received the nomination by acclamation. The delegates seem to have been entirely prepared for the choice of this gentleman as the nominee, and there was, consequentquently, no attempt at the formality of the ballot. He is well known and highly esteemed as a man of tried probity and zealous patriotism. Formerly attached to the Whig party, of which he was an energetic member, he has more recently been associated with the democracy, and is now selected as their standard bearer in the coming campaign.

For comptroller of the Treasury Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick county, was unanimously chosen. For lottery commissioner the convention, upon the second ballot, chose Dr. Joshua R. Neilson, of Hartford county; and for commissioner of the land office the choice of the convention was Mr. James Murray, of Anne Arundel county, who received the nomination on the first ballot. These gentlemen are spoken of as capable and experienced men, and are generally known to our citizens in public life.

☞President Buchanan sent a check for $50 to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, to aid in the purchase of the "Home and Grave of Washington."

☞It is said that the FREMONT and DAYTON flag, used at Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., during the last fall's campaign, has been hung up this spring in a corn-field, as a scare crow.

Mr. Buchanan, unless unexpectedly called away on official business, will spend the best part of SATURDAY NEXT in Bedford, with the view of seeing his friends in this place, and those who may be in town from the country. Always a favorite in Bedford, his presence will be hailed with lively satisfaction, now that he stands at the head of this mighty nation.

ISAAC HAZLEHURST, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor intends stumping the State. He will open the campaign at Harrisburgh, Aug 10th, be at Chamberburg on the 11th, McConnellsburg on the 12th, and will visit our place on Thursday evening the 13th. We expect to see his *numerous friends* here have all necessary preperations made for his cordial reception. Judging from the many appointments made we opine the "Chosen Champion" will have a great deal of hard labor to perform.

☞**A. G. Curtin,** Secretary of the Commonwealth, is among the many visitors at the Springs and with whom it was our province to become acquainted. We found him to be a very agreeable, pleasant and clever gentleman.

☞At the springs on last Saturday night there was a grand display of fire works. The project was gotten up by the visitors. The whole passed off admirably and to the satisfaction of all. This was verified from the oft and repeated cheers that "went up" during the exhibition of the works.

Little Sybil.—On first page will be found an original tale from the pen of ANNIE CARLTON, a visitor at the springs—to which we would refer the reader, and especially those of our readers in and about Bedford. No doubt it will bring back to the minds of many the facts and circumstances as related. We hope ANNIE may not forget us, but favor us often with similar productions.

☞His Honor JUDGE KIMMELL, arrived here on last Saturday. He was on his way to Fulton county, where he is this week holding Court.

In Town.—Maj. Gen'l A. H. COFFROTH, & lady, C. MEYERS, Esq., District Attorney, and General WM. H. KOONTZ from Somerset. They intend spending several days with us. We hope their visit may be profitable and the General's no less successful.

☞Mrs. Emeline S. Campbell, wife of the Hon. James Campbell, late Postmaster General of the United States, died at Chesnut Hill, on Friday last.

☞We notice among the many visitors at the Springs, REV. S. E. BABCOCK of Johnstown, Pa. He is one of the most eloquent Divines in the State—a gentleman and scholar—and above all he is a Democrat of the first order. He is one of those strong minded men of the church who never bowed to the shrine of Know-Nothingism; but like a pure patriot, he is arrayed on the side of the Constitution.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1857.

Editors Bedford Gazette:—

If the gentleman of Woodbury, the writer of an article published in the Blair County Whig, which by chance came into my possession—in reference to Southampton township particularly, will give his name, as anonymous communications are unworthy of notice—I will be pleased to respond, although not possessing the ability of the talented writer, as I hail from that portion of the county, where ignorance, poverty and Democracy abound, as the writer of said article kindly informs us. Very respectfully,

J. C. DICKEN.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

In the midst of the general calm which has settled upon the political waters, the canvass for the election of another Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania can hardly be called a contest. Each of the three great parties has nominated its candidate. The Democrats have nominated WILLIAM F. PACKER, the Americans ISAAC HAZLEHURST, of Philadelphia, and the Republicans DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford County. If there is any contest, it will be between General PACKER and Judge WILMOT. But there is really no issue upon which the Democratic candidate can be successfully opposed. He is the representative of a conservative and harmonizing sentiment—that which triumphed a year ago, while Judge WILMOT is the embodiment of an element against which, whatever may have been the fact in 1856, there is an almost unanimous protest, so far as public opinion can be estimated or ascertained. Besides, General Packer is in every sense a Pennsylvanian of the good old stock—a finished gentleman—an experienced legislator—and a man of warm, generous, and noble impulses.

Judge WILMOT will not evidently make his canvass upon State issues. And here is great weakness. His appeals, so patent a year ago, have grown stale. They will be but in harmonious discord to those who then acted with him. He comes forward with no trophies of prophecy fulfilled; with no evidences of theories established; with no new efforts for those who are ready to give him their votes. It is a sad calamity to him that Kansas is rapidly marching forward to substantial and peaceful prosperity. It is a mournful truth for him to admit that the plain old-fashioned principle, that the "majority shall rule," is certain to sweep border ruffianism and Topeka conventions into a common grave. It will be a comfortless and profitless attempt to make headway against facts so stubborn and notorious as these. But Judge WILMOT is a bold and able man; and has, no doubt, made up his mind to bear his fate with due resignation.—*Phil. Press.*

MODEL LETTER.—The reading of the following letter occasioned much applause at the celebration of the Western Railroad excursionists, at Washington, on the 21st ult:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1857.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to meet the guests of the city from the west at Carusi's Saloon, this evening, but I sincerely regret that pressing engagements will deprive me of this privilege. I was most happy to give them a cordial welcome this morning. Railroads are truly said to bind the different portions of the Union together in bonds of iron, but neither iron nor adamant is so effectual for this purpose as kind and patriotic hearts from different and distant States united together in bonds of mutual respect and affection, and in a common love for one whole, great and glorious country. These bonds are always strengthened by such visits as we have received from our western friends, and I most heartily wish them safe and prosperous returns to their homes. Yours respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞Counterfeit $50's on the State Bank of Ohio, raised from $2's are in circulation.

SENATOR BIGLER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This distinguished gentleman returned to his residence in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, last week, from a visit to the West. During his absence, he journeyed for several weeks in Kansas, and the result of his observations in that Territory is thus given in an editorial article which we find in the Clearfield Rebublican of the 21st inst.—The article at this time will be read with the liveliest interest:

Senator Bigler returned to his home a few days since, after a tour through several of the Western States and Territories, in fine health and spirits. Mr. B. spent some weeks in Kansas, visiting all the principal towns and settlements, and came away highly delighted with the general appearance of the country. He describes Kansas as unsurpassed in the beauty of its topography and landscape scenery, as also for richness of soil and the universality of its adaptation to agricultural pursuits, being alike suited to growing grain or raising stocks. He thinks it is to become one of the richest and most beautiful agricultural States in the Union.—Deficient at certain points in wood and running water, substitutes are generally found to some extent by sinking wells and mining coal.

He speaks in terms of the highest commendation of the sober, industrious and enterprising people whom he met in this Territory, and of their reasonable and conservative views on the political questions which have constantly agitated the popular mind in that region, with the exception of a few abolition leaders. All seemed willing to abide the decision of the majority on the question of slavery, and to manifest great solicitude that a decision of the majority on the question of slavery, might be properly and promptly had, in order that Kansas might enjoy the advantage of a State in full communron with the present family of thirty-one. The great mass of the people have implicit confidence in Gov. Walker, and ardently sustain his policy, pro-slavery as well as free-State men.—They heartily approve his plan of presenting the slavery question and the constitution to a direct vote of the people. Many were entirely indifferent as to the election of delegates because they thought of nothing as important but their own vote on the constitution. They claim the right to exercise this high prerogative of sovereignty—a right which should not be denied under any circumstances to a people desiring to exercise it; but in this instance its exercise would seem to be almost obligatory, for it is the very spirit of the organic act of Congress that the people should pass upon the question of slavery, and that Kansas should come into the Union under that decision, whether for or against slavery. The vital issue in the last presidential election was not whether Kansas should make it a slave State, but whether her people, without molestation or interference from any quarter, should make it a slave or a free State by the will of the majority. The people of Kansas ask no more, and they certainly could not ask less. Mr. B. says there are a few of the Republican leaders who declare that they will agree to nothing that may be offered by the convention which is to assemble in September; that denying the authority for its existence, they will vote against any constitution it may present, though it be the Topeka instrument without a *t* crossed or an *i* dotted.

But the great mass of the people are right-minded, and will vote for or against the constitution as they may deem best. After the fullest opportunity of hearing the views of people of all political bias, Mr. B. left the Territory satisfied that the convention would submit the Constitution and the Slavery question as distinct propositions to the vote of the people who had been three months or longer resident, and that the vote would be a full and deliberate expression of the will of the people, and that if Congress acts in good faith by admitting the Territory as a State no matter what the decision, this prolonged feud will be settled forever.

It may not be improper at this point to notice several *Roorbacks* which have been started by the pensioned correspondents of the Black Republican press; one of which is that found in a letter giving an account of the "Wealand sales," in which it is stated that Governor Walker, Mr. Stanton, and Senator Bigler made speeches abusive of the free-State party, and that when a certain Mr. Foster attempted to reply he was driven from the stand by the pro-slavery ruffians from Lecompton. The truth of all this, as given to us by Mr. B. is, that Gov. Walker came there, agreeably to a previous understanding, to declare his views to the people, which he did in the most concise, clear, and unexceptionable terms, avoiding any allusion to past difficulties or partizan topics, or the question whether it wanted to have slavery or not. Mr. Stanton's remarks were of the same character, and those of Mr. B. were confined exclusively to the character of the country commencing with the declaration of a determination to advise no interference in their domestic controversy. Not one unpleasant word was said until Mr. F. took the stand.

The utmost good feeling prevailed during the remarks of the other speakers, and each retired amidst the hearty plaudits of the audience.—But Mr. F. unhappily commenced to review the past: to assail the pro-slavery party, the Democratic party, its principles; and, finally, commenced to name prominent citizens who were present, and attribute to them the commission of grave offences. Then it was that Mr. F. was interrupted by the friends of the assailed parties. He had so far outraged Gen. Walker's feelings by reckless perversions that the Governor was compelled to reply, and Mr. Bigler says that reply would have honored the head and heart of any man in the nation; so conclusive, so just, and so powerful were his truths that Mr. Foster was forsaken by even his own party.

Another story is found in a letter from Leavenworth of the 5th of July, in which it is stated "that it is rumored that Gov. Walker and Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, had purchased some 20,000 acres of timber land of Indians, subject to the approval of the government."—Mr. B. says he left Leavenworth on the 8th, and he heard of no such rumor, and that so far as relates to himself he would not notice it, because he claims the right to do as he pleases in such matters; but it is due to Gov. Walker that he should do so, and he authorizes us to contradict the story in the broadest and most emphatic terms. Gov. W. and Mr. B. neither made any such purchase nor proposed to make it, nor ever conversed on the subject of such purchase. So far from this being true, it is understood that Gov. Walker says emphatically that he will have nothing to do with land operations so long as he is governor. Mr. Bigler says he neither had the means nor the inclination to make large purchases; and whilst he should claim the right to purchase any amount he pleased, the whole area of his purchase in Kansas and elsewhere would not amount to one section of land.

It is a trite and true saying that it is an ill wind that blows no good. The incidents above referred to, and in reference to which we are in possession of every fact here shown to us as clear as demonstration, that much mischief has been done to Kansas, and many impositions practised on the popular mind by a band of pensioned correspondents of the black republican papers which are maintained in that Territory. They magnify ever trifling incident into a frightful demonstration, and deliberately pervert facts in order to place their own partizans in the right.

DISAPPOINTED.

The Pittsburg *Union* says, "our Republican friends were much gratified a day or two since by the *tell-lie-graphic* announcement that the negro citizenship case, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, had been decided in antagonism to the Dred Scott decision by Justice McLean, Judge Drummond concurring. Now it is not at all surprising that Mr. McLean would seek to distinguish this case from the Dred Scott ruling, and that is all that he has done, the opportunity being afforded by the technical nature of the pleadings. But it was not sufficient that this fact should be announced, but it must be accompanied by the untruth that Judge Drummond had concurred, a matter rather unimportant in itself, but significant of Republican proclivities. The Chicago *Times* thus exposes the attempted fraud:

"Yesterday morning Judge McLean delivered his judgment, sustaining the demurrer on the ground that the plea was different in substance and in legal effect from that sustained by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and was therefore insufficient.

Judge Drummond expressed no opinion nor did he say anything whatever, except that if the counsel desired they could obtain *a certificate of a division of opinion* on the part of the Court, and thus carry it to the Supreme Court. Judge McLean was requested to allow his opinion to be published, but he declined, saying that it would appear in the next volume of McLean's Circuit Court reports.

The abolitionists are disappointed: they thought Judge McLean would put the Dred Scott decision at defiance, and boldly disregard that decision. He expressly admitted its binding force, and decided this case in favor of the negro, because it did not fall within the scope of that decision.

Temperance as a Political Issue.

The Republicans of Maine have become tired of the NEAL DOW hobby, and find that the people of a free country are not willing to have questions, involving mere moral principles, mixed up with their political action. The wooly heads, therefore, at their recent State Convention, passed resolutions declaring that the License Liquor law passed by the Legislature of 1856, is inadequate to the suppression of the evils of temperance, and that the public welfare can best be secured by a "suitable prohibitory law," and believing that all laws should be not only just and constitutional, but permanent in their character and effect, and for the purpose of removing this great moral question from the arena of party politics, recommending that any enactment designed to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors should be submitted to the people upon some early day other than that of the annual State election.

Now, nearly all the ministry and the religious denominations of Maine, have universally mixed themselves up with this question. The Universalists have solemnly resolved, that they "should express their earnest and continued thanks to Heaven for the progress which the Temperance Reformation thus far has made, that a wise and judicious law is now on the statute books of the State—and that our ministers, societies, and churches, should continue to give their prayers and their efforts to keep the law secure, and to keep on the temperance cause to its final triumph." And the Maine Conference of the Congregational Churches also resolved, "that the law of the State for suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors meets our cordial approval. Its necessity has been abundantly demonstrated, and we believe it to be our duty to use our influence in every proper manner for its vigorous enforcement, and to prevent its repeal or any essential modification of its provisions." In view of these resolves, the Bangor *Journal*, pertinently asks what its clerical friends are going to do now, and whether they will continue to work and pray for a party which has abandoned its high moral principles, and which has demonstrated that temperance has already been used by it as a hobby? It likewise hopes the clergy will have their eyes open to see that it is dangerous to allow themselves to be used by party, and that they will divorce themselves from it, as their treacherous friends have deserted temperance. This is sound and practical advice not only for the locality of Maine, but for the whole boundless continent. Keep the temperance reform out of politics.—*Pennsylvanian.*

SINGULAR CASE OF NERVOUS EXCITABILITY.—There is in our borough the most singular case of nervous excitability (if such it may be called) in a child that we have ever came across. It is that of a little fellow about four years old, who will not allow himself to be dressed:—Whenever his mother attempts to put clothes on him, he screams terribly, runs out of the house, and hides himself in the barn, where he remains for hours. Every effort to coax a new pair of shoes or any garment (with which children are generally pleased) on him, is resisted with all his power; and if forced to submit, he seems to suffer the most excessive pain, and on one or two occasions, we believe, has gone into convulsions. He usually wears a night slip, and when his mother wishes to change it, she is compelled to do it when he is asleep. His parents are unable to account for this strange freak.—*Allentown (Pa.) Democrat.*

DO NOT LET IT BE FORGOTTEN.—That the Abolition party of this county, in their convention of the 24th June, and through their organ, endorsed the Bill for *giving away the public works* and *for releasing the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company from taxation on her property, as well as from the tonnage tax.* This is an important fact that the people should know, and bear in mind when they come to the polls to vote. Bear in mind that the Black Republican or Abolition party favor the advancement of the interests of mammoth corporations, at the expense of the tax-payers of the State.

Party Fidelity.—The Democratic Party, now so overwhelmingly triumphant throughout the country, is a proud exhibition of attachment to principle and of fidelity to the party organization which achieves the triumph of its principles. While one party after another has risen & flourished for a short season and then sunk into forgetfulness, the Democratic party has pursued its steady onward march, and its great governing power has been submission to the will of the majority, which when once expressed, demands the co-operation and enforcement of every member of the great family, no matter what his previous preferences or opinions may have been.—In this harmony of action has been its strength—the secret of the Sampson-like power; and when ever in isolated instances, it has been disregarded, by resisting the nominees of Conventions, it has been fraught with evil to the party, and sooner or later has been followed by the political and moral degradation of all concerned in the act of treachery to the unity of the organization. There is a wise lesson to be learned from the history of parties in this country. Rebellion against the will of their majorities, has been so often practised among the opponents of the Democracy that they have almost ceased to exist; while continued and unswerving fidelity to the popular will, has made the Democratic Party the only party of any vitality now in existence. That it may long continue thus, and fulfill all its beneficent missions to the country, there must be no hesitation in visiting infamy & disgrace upon any recreant who shall set up his will against that of the majority, or from any motives of selfishness, favor or affection, shall disregard the binding force of the Conventional nominations of the Democratic Party.—*Pennsylvanian.*

AUDITOR OF VIRGINIA.—To supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of GEORGE W. CUTTER late Auditor of Public Accounts, Gov. WISE has apointed JONATHAN M BENNETT, of Lewis County. The Richmond *Enquirer* says he is one of the leading men of the North West, a lawyer in full practice, of fine talents and of unexceptionable character. At the time of his appointment he was the President of the branch of the Exchange Bank, at Weston, and had exhibited unquestionable financial ability in the management of that institution.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—Near Reading, the other night, as we learn from the Daily Gazette, Mr. Peter Zellers, hearing a noise, got out of bed and went into the yard. He there saw a man, standing upon a ladder, with the apparent intention of entering through the second story window. The person proved to be a hand whom Mr. Zellers had recently employed to help in making hay. He was told to come down the ladder, but he very calmly looked his employer in the face, and stated his determinationi to rob the house. That he might do so in a peaceable manner, he very politely requested Mr. Zellers to "go to bed again" and not "make a fool of himself." Mr. Zellers was completely dumbfounded by the audacity of the rascal and instead of attempting to blow out his brains, uplifting the ladder, or something else of that kind, he went into the house and retired to bed, as he was bidden. The robber succeeded in his object. He searched the whole house, and took away with him $36 in money, and some good clothing. This is literally true and can't be beaten.

A MINISTER ROBBING THE DEAD.—The Red Wing *Gazette*, of Minnesota Territory, says one of its citizens recently returned from a trip to the Spirit Lake the scene of the late massacre, and mentions a case of brutality which would almost justify the presence of Judge LYNCH. It is that of a person, who, soon after the massacre, took possession, in other words, "jumped" the claim of Mr. GARDINER, whose daughter was taken captive by the savages. On the claim was a good log house, (into which he moved) furniture, &c. A few rods in front of the house, Mr. GARDINER and his family, in all nine persons, had been buried in one grave, with temporary head and foot stones to mark the spot. This person, to obliterate all traces of the former owner, enclosed the grave with his field, and drove his plow over it, in connection with the rest of the field. The *Gazette* very truly says, "a deed more atrocious was never committed by the most blood-thirsty savage. His name is PRESCOTT—his profession, *a minister of the gospel*—one of the thousand other scoundrels who were writing such heart-rending stories from Kansas, of the outrages committed upon themselves and neighbors, by the border ruffians."

A CHILD DROWNED BY AN INSANE GIRL.—A sad tragedy occurred at the Poor House, Tamworth, N. H. on Sunday last, as we learn from the Manchester Mirror. The Superintendent of the farm, Mr. Whiting, was absent, and Mrs. Whiting, after getting her infant child to sleep, and laying it in the cradle, fell asleep herself. When she awoke, an insane girl, an inmate of the house, was in the room, crying. Noticing her appearance, and the fact that her clothes were wet, she bethought herself of her child, and her feelings can be imagined when she looked in the cradle and found her darling gone! She immediately went in search, and found the child in a brook near the house, with its face downward, and life extinct. The crazy girl, to make sure of the consummation of her horrid purpose, had piled wood upon the child, & shut out every chance of its saving itself

DANGEROUS ADVICE.—It has lately been stated in several papers that housekeepers should know that the acid in Rhubarb, gooseberries and currants may be neutralized by putting a third of a teaspoonful of soda in the fruit, without affecting the flavor. All experience shows this to be worse than useless, for fruit prepared in this way should be very carefully thrown out of the window. It is not fit for the table. The immense quantities of soda already used in the culinary department of our household, is a very serious detriment of the health, and we are sorry that any new use of this already much too popular alkali should have been suggested.

DIED,

On Sunday the 26th ult., Mrs. Julian Reighard, consort of Mr. John Reighard, of Bedford. Township, in the 43d year of her age.

On the same day, at her residence in Cumberland Valley Township, Mrs. Hannah Haney, widow of the late James Haney, dec'd., aged 75 years, 2 months, and 2 days.

Where the Responsibility Should Rest.

The Philadelphia Argus says:

"The Democrats in Louisville have made propositions to the know nothings to consult together, through their committees, as to the best means of preserving order in that city, in the coming election, and prevent it from being disgraced by a repetition of the usual bloody riots. The know Nothings through their champion, Mr. Duncan, have, it should be mentioned to their eternal disgrace, rejected this peace proposition, and now stand in the position of an organization which encourages and instigates riots, by which they have heretofore been the gainers. If bloodshed ensue, upon them will rest the responsibility."

SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK.—NEW ORLEANS, August 4th.—Advices received from Texas, state that Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senator from that State, committed suicide at his residence, on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act.

New Advertisements.

List of Causes Put Down For Trial at August Term, (31st day) 1857.

Wm. Beltzell et, al.	vs.	Fred'k Smith,
H. Chaney	vs.	W. P. Schell, et al.
J. H. Barndollar	vs.	B. Means, et al.
Jane Moorehead et al	vs.	Christopher Naugle,
Miller Erringer & Bernig	vs.	E. A. Forkler
Frances H. Hoyman	vs.	Wm. Porter,
John W. Duncan et al	vs.	John Hoffman, et al.
David Whetstone	vs.	John Bowser, et al.
Wm. Whetstone et al	vs.	Martin M. Corle et al.
David W. Patterson	vs.	S. M. Barclay's adm'r.
Dan'l. Berkhimer et al	vs.	H. Yont, et al.
John Clapper et al	vs.	David Stoler, et al.
Catharine Weisel et al.	vs.	Aaron Grove, et al.
Wm. Beitzell et al	vs.	Fred'k. Smith,
John Defibaugh	vs.	H. K. Strong, et al.
Reily B. Davis	vs.	J. H. Harbaugh, et al.
John Cessna use	vs.	Fred'k. Smith,
Johnson Hafer et al	vs.	M. Wisegarver, et al.
Francis Sleek et al	vs.	M. W. Horton, et al.
Wm. Deremore	vs.	Arch'd. Blair,
G. R. Holsinger, et al.	vs.	Ed. Pearson, et al.
Samuel Smith	vs.	John May, et al.
Sam'l. S. Stuckey	vs.	Henry Keyser,
Wm. Keyser	vs.	John Weyand.

Proth'y. Office, Aug. 3, 1857. } D. WASHABATGH. Proth'y.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Friday, the 4th day of September next, for allowance and confirmation:

The account of Wm. Wertz, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Jennings Oldham, late of StClair tp., dec.

The account of Henry P. Diehl, adm'r of the estate of Daniel Diehl late of Juniata township, dec.

The account of John Ake, Esq., acting ex'r of the last will &c., of John Smith late of Union tp., dec.

The account of John Eberly, adm r of the estate of John Stoner, late of South Woodberry tp., dec.

The account of Hiram Davis adm'r of the estate of Christian Mock, late of StClair township, dec'd.

The partial account of Charles Hoyman, one of the adm'rs of the estate of Samuel Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Imber, adm'r of the estate of Peter Ickes, late of Union township, deceased.

The account of O. E. Shannon, adm'r of the estate of David Reily late of Bedford Borough dec'd.

The account of John Kinton, adm'r of Elizabeth Kinton, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

The account of S. H. Tate, Esq., adm'r *de bonis non*, &c., the estate of Michael Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Philip Hellar, one of the ex'rs of the last Will and Testament &c., of Solomon Hellar, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

D. WASHABAUGH, Register.

Register's Office, Aug. 7, 57.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue sundry writs of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Monday the 31st day of August, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant, John Beaver's right, title and interest, in and to a tract of land, containing 50 acres more or less; about 25 acres cleared and under good fence, with a two story log house, log shop and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Charles Colvin, Peter Mowry and others; situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Beaver.

Also—One lot of ground in the Town of Woodberry, fronting 120 feet on main street, and extending back 196 feet to an alley, with 2 two story frame houses and frame stable thereon erected: adjoining an alley on the north, and an alley on the south; situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Bulger.

Also—One lot of ground fronting about 125 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike road and extending back about 150 feet to land of Daniel L. Defibaugh, with a two story frame house, log shop, and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lot of John Smouse on the east, and land of Daniel L Defibaugh on the west; situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George W. Atheys.

Also—One tract of land containing 180 acres more or less, 60 acres cleared and under good fence with a two story log house, tenant house and log barn thereon erected—Also an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of David Moser, Martin Smith and others; situate in Londerry township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith.

Also—All defendants, Henry K. Strong's interest, in and to, a certain two story frame house in the town of Hopewell being thirty feet square with back building 20 by 15 feet attached—also, a frame stable in said town, being 30 by 28 feet thereon erected, and the lots or pieces of ground and curtilage appertaining to said frame house and stable, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Henry K. Strong.

Also—All defendant, Peter Barmond's right, title, interest and claim, of, in, and to one tract of unimproved ridge land, containing 44 acres more or less; situate in Bedford township, Bedford county—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, John Watson and others, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

Also—One tract of land containing about 250 acres more or less; about 70 cres cleared, and under good fence, with a cabin house and two log stables thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of Elias Perrin, David Fletcher and others; situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Kinser.

Also—One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less; about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Imber, Joseph Burgart and others; situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Carn

Also—all defendant, James Collins right, title and interest, in and to a lot of ground, in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 fent on the North side of Pitt street, and extending back about 200 feet, and numbered in general plan of said Town as No. 188, and having thereon erected a two story log house, with frame back building attached, and three small shops thereon erected, adjoining lot now owned by John Alsip, Esq., on the east, and lot occupied by George Funk's heirs on the west, and taken in execution as the property of James Collins.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 7, 1857. } HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

On FRIDAY the 14th AUGUST next, late the property of HUGH SPROAT, dec'd., will be offered for sale, to wit:—A tract of land known as the Keller farm, situate in Allegheny township, Somerset county and adjoining the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike Roads. Said farm contains 325 acres more or less, 150 acres clear and under good fence. The farm will be sold in parcels or in whole to suit purchasers. TERMS—Cash. G. W. BENFORD, MARY SPROWAT, Adm'rs.

Aug. 7.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal, and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage—stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57–3m.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments, are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amounts of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the Ceneral Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty-thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in section one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest of such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income and proceeds of sale of stock owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assnme the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designaicted as Article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the City of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively*;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties*;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the City of Philadelphia nor any*," and in-ert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no*;" and strike out "*section four same article*," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a seperate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a seperate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The Legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Section 26. The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injnstice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, *March* 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April* 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, ntys 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 23; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURVIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final pasage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Creswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleniken, Ingham, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*,—23.

NAYS—messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steel, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Fuster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, Mussleman. Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voughtly, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrope—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghtly, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Fyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Conttitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrope—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo; Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFICE, HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the Session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Aug. 1

Pattonville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company.

IN the matter of the sequestration upon the Pattonville and Woodberry Turnpike Road—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County:

WHEREAS, Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Sequestrator of said Road, did on the 7th day of May 1857, file his account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county as sequestrator of the said road.

NOTICE, is hereby given to the creditors of the said turnpike road company, and all others interested in the said road, that the Hon. Judges of said court have fixed Monday the 31st day of August, inst., for the hearing of the same—and for showing cause why the said account ought not to be allowed; and in default thereof, the same will be confirmed.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford, this 3d day of Aug. A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH,

Aug. 7, '57. Proth'y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authoriting the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

HURRAH FOR KANSAS!

The subscribers having sold out their stock of Goods are now endeavoring to close their books, and wish their patrons to call and settle their accounts on or before the 20th of August next. Their friends will please pay attention, as one of the Firm will leive for the West immediately after. The Books will be found in the hands of Jacob S. Schell at the old stand in Schellsburg.

M. SCHELL & SON, Jr.

July 31, 1857.

☞N B. This is positively the last notice as the business of the Firm must be closed before one of them can leave.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the confirmation of the final account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last Will &c. of Abr'm. Kerns, deceased, the undersigned, appointed to examine the exceptions and report an account, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons may attend.

JNO. MOWER, *Auditor.*

July 31, 1857.

SIX CENTS REWARD!

Runaway from the subscriber living in Harrison Township, Bedford county, on the 19th inst. a bound boy named John Megee, about 16 years old. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting said boy, as I will enforce the law against any who do so. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but neither thanks nor charges for bringing him home.

VALENTINE B. WERTZ.

July 31, 1857.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Sprrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

NOTICE.

The Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the Capital Stock payable after the first of August, at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

G. R. MESSERSMITH, *Treasurer.*

July 31, 1857.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of WM. F. HORN, late of St. Clair toweship, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW HORN, Adm'r.

July 10, 1857.*

FOR THE BEDFORD SPRINGS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the traveling public that he has established between Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the town of Bedford, a daily (Sundays excepted) line of

MAIL COACHES.

Passengers leaving Pittsburg at 6½ o'clock A. M., will arrive at Bedford same night; leaving the Washington Hotel, Bedford, at 6½ o'clock A. M., will arrive at Pittsburg same night.

A Hack will always be at the station at Latrobe, on the arrival of the Mail train from Pittsburg, to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel.

Fare through from Pittsburg to Bedford, including Railroad Fare, $4. This line is on the old

PA. TURNPIKE,

leading from Pittsburg, by way of Chambersburg, to Philadelphia, passing through Youngstown, Ligonier, Stoystown and Schellsburg, and connecting with the Mail Line to Chambersburg.

This line is certainly the cheapest and best route to Bedford, and therefore the most advantageous to persons visiting that place.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN, Proprietor.

July 17, 1857—3m.

BANK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Central Bank of Penn'a, to be located at Hollidaysburg, Blair county Pa., will be opened at the following places, to wit:—

At Ayers Hotel in Williamsburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of August next. At the Martinsburg Hotel in the Borough of Martinsburg, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of August next. At the Bedford Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday and Tuesday the 17th and 18th days of August next. At the Logan House, in the Borough of Altoona, on Thursday, the 20th day of August next. At the National Hotel in Tyrone city, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, when all who desire to take stock in said Bank will have an opportunity to do so:—The Books will be kept open six hours during each day, and all persons offering to subscribe shall first pay the attending Commissioners the sum of five dollars on each share so subscribed.

T. C. MACDOWELL,
C. L. LLOYD,
S. W. RHODES,
Committee on part of Commissioners.

July 31, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just opened another supply of SUMMER GOODS, rendering their assortment very complete. Beautiful new-style Calicoes, Barage Robes, handsome White Crape and Stella Shawls, Brilliants, &c. —Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satteens for Mens' Wear; also a full supply of Carpetings, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

☞Country Produce wanted, and good prices will be given. Call and see our Stock and learn the prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 26, 1857.

SHERMAN'S VALLEY AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that Proposals will be received for putting under contract TWENTY MILES at the eastern end, commencing at its junction with the Northern, Central and Pennsylvania rail-roads, at the mouth of Fishing Creek and running west; also TWELVE miles at the western end, running east from Sideling Hill Gap. The western portion of said road will be let on the first Tuesday of September next at the house of WILSON L. KLINE, Burnt Cabins; and the eastern portion at the house of H. H. ETTER, Warm Springs, Perry county, on the following FRIDAY. Proposals for the gradation and Masonry of which will be received on and after the 15th day of August, at the office of the Company, BURNT CABINS, for the western end, and at the office of the Company, WARM SPRINGS, for the eastern portion. Plans and specifications will be ready for examination on the 15th of August. General information concerning the works may be obtained by calling on P. P. DICKINSON, at engineer's office, N. E. Railway, Harrisburg, Pa.

A. P. WILSON, President.
P. P. DICKINSON, Chf. Eng.

Sherman Valley and Broad Top R. R. Co.

Warm Springs Office, July 3, 1857—tAug. 15.

WM. SHAFFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st. and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

FLY NETTS, for horses, for sale at CRAMER & CO'S.

If you want a superior article of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, or Slippers, call at the Cheap Shoe and General Variety Store of Adam Ferguson in Julianna Street, where a large assortment of useful and fancy Goods are always to be found.

Bedford, July 10, 1857.

GREAT ARRIVAL! of Spring GOODS

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.

April 10, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, *Chambersburg.*

March 6, 1857.

Fish, Fish!

NEW MACKEREL just received. SHAD and HERRING expected daily, and for sale for cash or Country Produce only.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 1, 1857.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. M. BRIM, A. B. Principal.
Miss E. V. MANN, Preceptress.
M. J. Johnson, M. A. Williams, Assistants.

This Institution is located in the borough of Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surrounding scenery. It is 10 miles from Bedford, and 8 from the celebrated Bedford Springs.

The building is large and commodious, capable of accommodating 200 students. It is the purpose of all concerned to spare no pains in making this Institution the efficient instrument of securing to all in attendance a thorough education, and also to throw around them the benign influence of morality and religion.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academic year consists of two sessions of 22 weeks; each session is divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without an intervening vacation. The Summer session will commence on the 4th day of August next. The winter Session will commence on the second Thursday of January, 1858. Winter vacation 2 weeks; Summer vacation 6 weeks.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF 11 WEEKS.

Common English	$3 00
To which will be added for each additional	
Higher Branch	80
Greek and Latin, each,	1 50
German, French, and Spanish, each,	2 00
Incidentals,	50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored Crayon and Water Colors, each,	3 00
Painting in Oil,	5 00
Hair and Wax Flowers, each,	3 00
Pellis Work,	3 00
Embroidery,	1 50
Vocal Music, 2 lessons per week,	1 00
Music, with use of Piano,	10 00

BOARD.

The price of Board will be $1 50 per week: and 25 cents will be charged for fuel and rooms furnished.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Weekly exercises in composition and declamation by the gentlemen, and composition and declamation by the ladies, will be required throughout the entire course.

During the term commencing in August, there will be a classs organized for the special benefit of those designing to engage in teaching Common Schools.

The last days of each session will be devoted to examinations; and at the close of the year there will be an annual examination and exhibition.

The Lyceum is a literary society sustained by the young gentlemen; the Ladies' Association is a similar one sustained by the young ladies.

It is highly important that all who intend to attend the school should be present at the commencement of the terms, as all regular classes are then formed. Students will be received, however, at any time, and admitted to such classes as they may be found qualified to enter. But all will be charged tuition from the commencement to the close of the term, except those who enter for only half a term; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness. No one will be admitted as a Student who does not sustain a good moral character.

REFERENCES IN PENNA.

Mr. John Hafer, Bedford; Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run; Captain Mann, Licking Creek; Messrs. George R Barndollar, Woodberry; C W Ashcom, Hopewell; G W Williams, Schellsburg; John May, Centreville.

REFERENCES IN MD.

Hon. John Neff, Frostburg; Mr John Folck, Cumberland; Rev T T McClure, Flintstone; Mr John Wilson, Old Town; John Hughes, M D; Rev Wm Earnshaw, Hancock; Mr Joseph Mann, Clear Spring; Rev H N Sipes, Washington city.

N B Persons coming from Cumberland take the Bedford stage and stop at Centreville, from whence they will be conveyed to Rainsburg.

T. T. McCLURE, President.

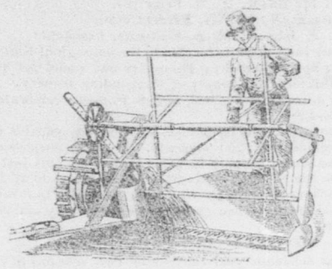
J. FILLER, Secretary.

July 31, 1857—1t

Valuable Real AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber, declining business, will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, all his real and personal estate, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next; situate on the Juniata, Harman's Bottom, Juniata Township, Bedford Co., Pa.—The real estate consists of in and about 400 acres of Patented Land lying on both sides of the Juniata River, comprising fine meadow and rolling lands, about 400 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a first

Combined
REAPER AND MOWER.



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the

SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING,

will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley**, Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.
May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it; and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania rail-road, the completion of the Broad-top Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER,
President Bedford Springs Company.
June 12, 1857.

Jos. W. Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 10 Farms, 2 Tanneries, Coal Land, 12,000 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton Counties. Lots of ground in the towns of St. Joseph and Hamilton, on the Plank Road near Johns Branch, are offered at reduced prices. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Terms—easy.
May 15, 1857.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Challies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

WANTED AT REED'S STORE.—5,000 lbs. *Wool, Bacon, Butter.*

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.
May 15, 1857.

☞WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Notice
To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.
June 12, 1857.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!
Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.
Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.—

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

John C. Everhart, Geo. R. Barndollar,
C. W. Ashcom, John F. Lowry.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Shryock & Smith,
Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
May 29, 1857.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety. Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
April 17, 1857.

☞Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
The Elegant Assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Just received and opened at
REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.
May 1, 1857.

Protest against the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line.

The undersigned place on the Journal of the Senate the reasons for voting against the passage of the House bill No. 852, (re-print on Senate file No. 1127.) entitled "An Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works."

1st. Because, although professing to offer the Main Line to the highest bidder, the bill discriminates so largely in the conditions of sale, terms of payment, and the exemption from taxation, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, as almost to exclude bona fide competition. And yet it empowers irresponsible individuals to bid for the purpose of speculation, by authorizing them, if they should become the purchasers, "to assign and transfer their right to the said Main Line, under said purchase, to any Railroad or Canal company created by the laws of the Commonwealth." The privilege of transfer, under such circumstances, without increasing competition, gives color to the assertion that the bill has been so framed as to enable private parties—now engaged in procuring this legislation—to purchase merely for the purpose of selling at an advance, as an indemnity for their services.

2d. Because, although the bill purports to be a sale of the Main Line, it, in reality, more resembles a gift to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if that company should obtain it on the terms proposed. The extraordinary extension of credit, the low rate of interest, the release of the tonnage tax, and the exemption, forever, from all other taxation or duties for State purposes, will enable that company to liquidate every dollar of the purchase money before the last payment shall be mature, by merely appropriating, for that purpose, the taxes from which they are thus released.

3d. Because the release of the tonnage tax is not accompanied with such a limitation upon the future rate of dividends of said company, as will cause said release to enure to the benefit of the trade and commerce of the State. Such a limitation would be in accordance with the original design of the enterprising citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and of the various municipalities who subscribed so liberally to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not expecting or desiring large dividends upon their investments, but to promote the great public objects above referred to.

4th. Because the bil provides that in the event of the Pennsylvania Railroad company becoming the purchaser, said company shall not only be exempt from the tonnage tax, now amounting to $226,000 per annum, but that in addition, it "shall be released from the payment of all other taxes or duties to the Commonwealth on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property." The latter amount from which the Pennsylvania Railroad company would be thus relieved, may be moderately estimated at one hundred thousand dollars a year.

Such an exemption from taxation is not only without precedent, but should be deprecated as establishing an exceedingly dangerous one; and is in violation of that principle of equality of taxation so fundamental in our form of government.

5th. Because the bill does not contain a sufficient guarantee that the Western division of the Main Line "shall be kept in good repair and operating condition;" thus establishing an invidious distinction between the Eastern and Western portions of the State, although both have contributed proportionally to the burden of constructing and maintaining the entire line.

6th. Because the bill does not require that the President and Directors of the company, purchasing said line, should be citizens and residents of the State. The importance of such a requirement is manifest from the fact, that under our general law, only a majority of the Directors of Canal and Railroad companies need be resident citizens; and by some special charters even a majority is not necessary. In fact, the management of several of these companies is located entirely out of the State. Thus, by the provisions of this bill, the Main Line may pass into the hands of those whose rival interests and feelings would not afford any guarantee that it would be managed so as to subserve the great objects of its construction.

7th. Because, if the Pennsylvania Railroad company should become the purchaser, there should be a provision, that the State, or the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, shall retain a voice in the direction of the affairs of the Consolidated Line, irrespective of, and although they may part with, the stock now held by them in said company. So important a work should not be managed as much with reference to the interests of stockholders, as to those great public objects of trade and commerce already referred to.

8th. Because the charter of any company purchasing said Main Line is made and declared perpetual; and there is not such a proper or sufficient reservation of legislative control as to enable the Legislature, in the future, to protect the general interests of the Commonwealth and her citizens.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
N. B. BROWNE,
JOHN CRESSWELL, JR.,
WILLIAM H. WELSH,
JAMES H. WALTON,
HENRY FETTER,
THOMAS P. KNOX,
JOSEPH LAUBACH,
JONATHAN ELY,
GEORGE P. STEELE,
JOHN C. EVANS,
GEORGE W. BREWER,
RICHARDSON WRIGHT,

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloody Run, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet-Making Business in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of the Run, immediately opposite the store of Capt. Wm. States, where he is prepared to make furniture of every kind, either plain or ornamental, on reasonable terms. Persons commencing housekeeping, can be supplied on short notice with every article of furniture they may desire.

He keeps a horse and hearse, and will make coffins to order, and attend funerals on accommodating terms.

MORTZ KLAHRE.
Bloody Run, May 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting, or otherwise tresspassing upon my farm in Bedford Township, as I will prosecute any who do so without leave, without respect to persons.

PHILIP ZIMMERS.
June 19, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continne the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.
Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Religious, Historical Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.
Dec. 7, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

Geo. R. Barndollar, John F. Lowry,
John C. Everhart. C. W. Ashcom.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

W. HOERKENS,
UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.
Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Bedford, December 19, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.
Nov. 24, 1854.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.
May 9, 1856.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.
Dec. 28, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*
Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.
April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.
April 27, 1855.

John P. Reed,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.
W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.
Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.
Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.
May 16, 1856.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.
June 24, 1853.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.
June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

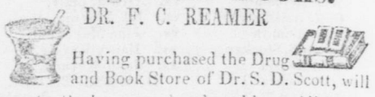
S. J. M'CAUSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to his private residence, one door west of Wm. Stahl, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.
March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.
March 20, 1857.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
WM. HARTLEY.
Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
July 25, 1856.